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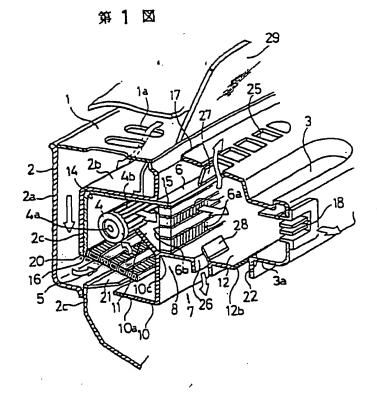
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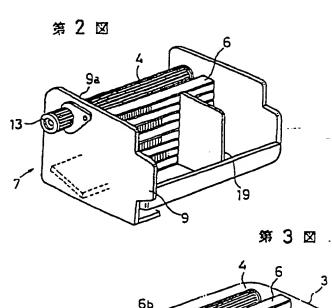
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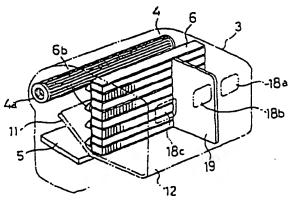
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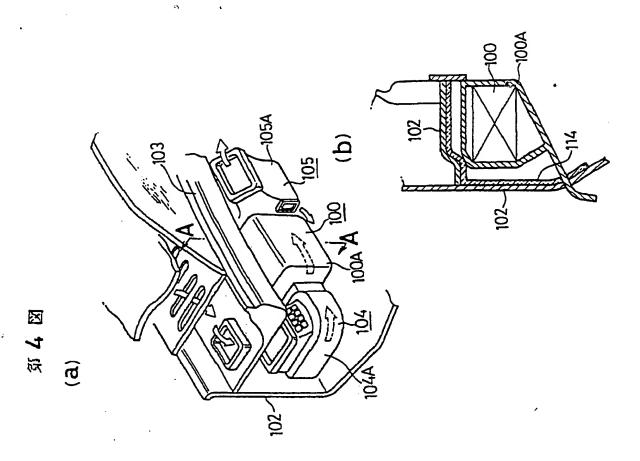
そして図面中、(1)、(2)、(3) は車体パネルで
(1) は車円ポンネット、(2) はダッシュポードパネル、(3) はインストルメントパネル、(6) は送
低温(クロスロールファン)、(5)、(6) は然交換
高、(14)は断熱部材、(21)、(22) はシール部材、
(18)はアウトレットである。

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JP-A-63-38016

In an air conditioning unit, a part of air duct is formed by a dashboard panel (2), an instrument panel (3) and a supporting member (7) of an air conditioning unit. In the air conditioning unit, an evaporator (5) is disposed approximately horizontally.

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の発明の名称 車両用空気調和装置

到特 願 昭61-181744

②出 顋 昭61(1986)7月31日

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外3名

剪 組 通

1. 苑明の名称

本两用空気翼和装置

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
- (1) 熱交換器、送風機等の空間機構成要素をエフコンユニット支持部材を取り付け、はエアコンユニット支持部材を取体パネルに固定することで、 該事体パネルと前記エアコンユニット支持部材とから通風ダクトを形成するようにしたことを特徴とする車両用空気調和装置。

を特徴とする車両用空気調和装置。

- (3) 特許額求の範囲的2項記載の設置において、前記ダッシュボードパネルの少なくとも一部 を前記クロスフローファンのスクロールとしたことを特徴とする事項用空気調和設置。
- (4)特許請求の範囲的2項又は第3項記載の芸 歴において、前記通風ダクトを形成する前記イン ストルメントパネルの所定箇所に空気吹出口を設 けたことを特徴とする専門用空気調和装置。
- 3. 羟明の詳級な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は東戸用空気調和設置に係り、特に放変型のケーシング構造の改善に関する。

(従来の技術)

訪 4 図は従来の車両用空気調和装置を示し、

- (a) は東河に居蔵した状态を示す全体が視図、
- (b) は(a) のA-A以斯面図を示す。従来の年月 用空久調和装置はプロワーユニット(104) 、クー チュニット(100) 、ヒータユニット(105) 守の各 ユニットをダッシュボードパネル(102) やインス

トルメントパネル(103) によって区画成形された 領域に既熟部材(114) を介して記録してなり、各 ユニット(104)、(100)、(105) は夫々別信のユニッ トケース(1044)、(1004)、(1054)に収納されてなる。

このような空気調和装置には、冷却又は加熱された空気を逃すための通風ダクトが構成されているが、従来の装置にあってはかかる通風ダクトは前記をユニットケース内に設けられ、これらをケースを連結することで構成するようにしている。

(発明が解決しようとする問題点)

しかしながらかかる従来の装置にあっては、、前途したような各ユニットをダッシュボードパネルやインストルメントパネル等により区質形成された 領域内に取納するに際し、各ユニットは夫々の機能に促した形状に形成されているため、このためはことは困難であり、このため、どうしてもエフコ

ルメントパネル(3) に固定することで、該事体パネル(2c)及びインストルメントパネル(3) と前記エアコンユニット交持部材(7) とから近風ダクトを形成するようにする。

このような規以によれば、グッシュボードパネル、インストルメントパネルの一部を近風ダクトの一型 面として用いるため、従来のような別物の

ンユニットとインストルノントパネル又はグッシュボードパネルとの間には不使用の無駄なスペースが変され、スペースの有効利用がなされない。

更にダッシュポードパネルやインストルメントパネル自体が一つのケースの一部を構成し得ることを考えれば、空気塩和袋質における各ユニットに大々のユニットケースを持たせる必要はなく、従ってこの点より従来の姿置はいわば二重型積を有することとなり、重量過大等の観点からも改容の余地がある。

そこで本発明はスペースの有効利用が図れ、軽 促化にも優れた事質用空気質和装置を提供するこ とを目的とする。

(問題点も解決するための手段及び作用)

この目的を連成するため本発明によれば、 熱交 換器 (5)。(8)、 送風機(4) 等の空翼機構成要素を エアコンユニット支持部材 (7) に取り付け、 以エアコンユニット支持部材 (7) をシール部材 (21)。(22) を介して車体パネル(2c)及びインスト

エアコンユニットケース(それ自体が通風ダクト を成す間空間構造)が不英となる。

又、グッシュポードパネル、インストルメントパネル、エアコンユニットケースの3者の協協により面成される被長の空間を通風ダクトとすることにより、エアコンユニットケース、或りないないない。 空気吹出ることができるため、設計上の自由度が増し、空気吹出口までのダクト取遅しも最小限ではでは、で、変ないので、ガクト全体としての通気抵抗が低波されることとなる。

更に、機長型クロスプローファンを用いることにより、機長型防交換器の幅に送風可能となり、またプルスクロールケーシングを、ダッシュボードパネルによって形広することができるので、従来のシロッコファンのように、専用の別物スクロールケーシングを不妥とし得る。

(夹施货)

以下添付図面に従って本免明の実施例を説明す

る。 なお、 各図において阿一の符号は阿茲の対象 セ示すものとする。

第1回は本発明の突然例に係る取ぼ用空気配和 設定を専网に移住した状態で示す一部断面が視 図、第2回は各空国対极成質器をエアコンユニッ ト文特部材に取り付けた状態を示す図である。図 において、(1) は取体ポンネット、(2) はダッ シュロアフロント(2a)、ダッシュアッパー(2b)、 ダッシュロア(2c)からなるダッシュボードパネ ル、(3) はインストルメントパネルである。

エアコンユニットは空気変を形成するための送風以(())、この送風以(4)の上院に存在しず南方向に延在する例えばエバポレータなどの低四空気 防成用の第1の無交換器(5)、送四級(4)のでで、存在し阿媛に率勢方向に延在する例えばは一のコアなどの高恒空気形成用の第2の幾交後器(6)を開えてなる。これら 微交換器(5)、送の空調製場成裂気は一つのエアコンユニット支持部材(7)に取り付けられ。エアコンユニット支持部材(7)はダッシュロア

迅空気に対する高迅空気の混合窓合を制御することができる。 なお、このダンバ(6b)の関股の制御は、卒内温度や窜外迅度など各種のバラメータに
進づいて自動的に行うようになっている。

エアコンユニット安や邱材(7) は底部となる益 部(8) とこの基盤(8) の風倒を支持する風暖部 (8) とからなる。 血配苔藓(8) は草岡フロア方向 に延出され越フロアと喀平行な平面配(10a) を打 する前1のほ出部(10)と、この延出部(10)の当路 部(10c) より送及級(4) 方向に延出する第2の延 出部(11)と、 阿茲蟷部(10c) より享回役方に延出 され、その先姑娘部(12b) がインストルメントパ ネル(3) の下端部(3a)にシール部材(22)を介して 取り付けられたあるの廷出名(12)からなる。また 前記四個部(B) は前1、前2の船交換図(5)、(B) の円型端部を央々不図示のシール部材を介して支 扮するとともに送恩恩の同婚部をファンモータ (13)により回転可能に支持する。そして风倒郎 (9) の周級郎(8a)にはダッシュアッパー(2b)、ィ ンストルメントパネル(3) 干の単体パネルがその (2c)、インストルメントパネル(3) 冬の草炊パネルに役益するようにシール部材を介して固定されている。

この突約例にある草岡用空気関和弦風の全体は 本処方向に延在しており、更に詳しくは助手 腐前 面のダッシュボードパネル内又はその役方で平何 路部から屋匠房町中央部付近にかけて、 遅氏処 (4) 及び爲交換母(5).(6) がそれぞれ配列しての る。特に、送及版(1) は斯記率紹方向に回伝随 (4a)を有し、また為交換器(5),(8) の延在長さに ほぼ 等しい 長さのファン (4b) を回 医領 (4s)の 月 田 に有する形のものであり、例えばクロスフロー ファンとして知られている。従って、この送風殻 (4) は、 為交換器(5) の低温空気を角率息く吸い 上げて為交換冠(8) の通及面にこの低粗空気を通 過させる。 魚交段器(6) は上下方向に多層に盆 なったヒータコア列(80)の例えば1つ図さにダン パ(Bb)を有する。このダンパ(Gb)は、例えばヒー タコア列(31)の過退面の面積とほぼ等しい 面低の **温酸版であり、その関雎を関節することにより低**

形状に沿って取り付けられるとともに続し、第3 の延出館(10)、(12) 阿賀超韶が交々シール部材を 介して取り付けられ、更に前記5月の延出銀(10) とダッシュロアー(2c)との間にはこれらの間 を開 明するダンパ(21)がダッシュロアー(2c)個に括処 町能に設けられている。ここで、前記送及版(4) の取り付けに関して、送及収(4) は第2の延出部 (11)の先終部付近であって当該送風俗(1) の上方 及び前方近傍には段状に形成されダッシュアッ パー (2b)及びダッシュロアー(2c)の浜面が配むよ うに致けられる、このダッシュアッパー(2b)及び ダッシュロアー(2c)の攻面にはシート状の55 A 部 材(14)が付股されている。又、前記第1の爲交換 数(5) は送及収(4) の下方であって、前記部し、 **邱2のほ出邸(10).(11) の間から前記ダッシュロ** アーの閉口(20)上鱗盤にかけて設けられ、更に筋 2の筋交換図(8) は送風級(1) の役方であって、 基 部 (10c) より向記ダッシュアッパー (2b)にかけ て節3の延出級(12)と直交すべく立取され、各鳥 交换器(5).(8)と匹因(8)、及び名為交换器(5)。 (8) とダッシュアッパー(2b)及びダッシュロア(2c)との間に依夫々シール部材(15), (16)が介在される。 尚、インストルメントパネル(3) の上面 結節とダッシュアッパー(2b)との間にはシール部材(17)が介在されている。

このような協成により、本変施例では理な原例と助手原例とで、例えば為交換器(6)のダンパ(6b)を別個に関係することにより、異和空気の辺度を独立に関策するようにしている。

(発明の効果)

延出部 (12) は囚和空気を形成するエアミックスチェンパとして作用する。そしてインストルメントパネル (3) 上面及び第3の延出部 (12) には夫々関ロ (25) (28) 及びダンパ (27) (26) を設けフロントガラス (28)及び足下への送及をも必要に応じて可能としている。

第3回は本契明により約成されるエアミックス
チェインを示した一部評価である。前である。前である。前である。がエアの
一のでは、したした。のでは、「第2回のでは、「第2回のでは、「第2回のでは、「第2回のでは、「第4回のでは、「如は、1回のでは、「如は、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、1回のでは、

4. 図面の簡単な以明

31 日回は本発明の支起例に低る車円用空気調和 設計を車両に移送した状态で示すー部断面斜視 図、前2回は各空調包括成長姿をエアコンユニット支持部斜に取り付けた状态を示す図、3 3 20 は 本発明により構成されるエアミックスチェンバを 示した一部詳細図、33 4 20は従来例を示す図であ

Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 63[1988]-38016

AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM FOR AUTOMOBILES

Tamotsu Matsuda and Seiji Yoshida

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE WASHINGTON, D.C. MARCH 2004
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AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM FOR AUTOMOBILES

[Syaryo yo kuki chowa sochi]

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claims

- 1. An air conditioning system for automobiles characterized by attaching air conditioner constructing elements, such as a heat exchanger and an air blower, for example, to an air conditioning unit supporting member, attaching said air conditioning unit supporting member to an automobile panel, and forming an air ventilating duct by said automobile panel and the aforementioned air conditioning unit supporting member.
- 2. An air conditioning system for automobiles characterized by attaching air conditioner constructing elements, such as a horizontally long heat exchanger that is formed in the direction of the width of an automobile that extends from the driver seat side to the front passenger seat

side and a cross flow fan that has an axis of rotation in the aforementioned direction of the width of the automobile and can feed air to the entire width of the aforementioned heat exchanger, for example, to an air conditioning unit supporting member, attaching said air conditioning unit supporting member at proper locations of the dashboard panel and the installment panel of the aforementioned automobile, and forming an air ventilating duct by the dashboard panel, installment panel, and the aforementioned air conditioning unit supporting member.

- 3. The air conditioning system for automobiles, which is the system described in Claim 2, characterized by at least one portion of the aforementioned dashboard panel being formed as a scroll of the aforementioned cross flow fan.
- 4. The air conditioning system for automobiles, which is the system described in Claim 2 or 3, characterized by air discharge openings being provided at specific locations of the aforementioned installment panel that forms the aforementioned air ventilating duct.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

This invention concerns an air conditioning system for automobiles. It in particular concerns improvements in the casting structure of said system.

Prior art

Figure 4 shows a conventional air conditioning system for automobiles, (a) is an overall diagonally viewed diagram that shows the state of loading in a car, and (b) shows a cross-sectional diagram of (a) at line A-A. A conventional air conditioning system for automobiles has units including a blower unit (104), cooler unit (100), and a heater unit (105), for example, arranged in a region, which is sectioned and formed by a dashboard panel (102) and an installment panel (103) with the inclusion of a heat shielding member (114), and each of the units (104), (100), and (105) is respectively stored in separate unit cases (104A), (100A), and (105A).

In such an air conditioning system, an air ventilating duct that passes cooled or heated air is constructed. However, in a conventional system, such an air ventilating duct is provided for each of the aforementioned unit cases, and it is constructed by connecting each of these cases.

Problem to be solved by the invention

However, in such a conventional system, when storing each unit described above within a region that is sectioned and formed by the dashboard panel and the installment panel, for example, each unit is formed in a shape that promotes its respective function, which makes it difficult to match the entire shape of the air conditioning unit, where they are combined together

as one, with the shape the aforementioned region that is sectioned and formed. As a result, wasted space that is not used inevitably remains between the air conditioning unit and the installment panel or the dashboard panel, and useful utilization of the space cannot be obtained.

Furthermore, when considering that the dashboard panel and the installment panel themselves can construct a portion of one case, the possession of respective unit cases by each unit in the air conditioning system is not necessary. Accordingly, from this viewpoint, the conventional system has a so-called double wall structure, which also has a margin for improvement from the viewpoint of excessive weight, for example.

Therefore, the objective of this invention is to offer an air conditioning system for automobiles that attempts to effectively utilize space and also excels in the reduction of weight.

Means for the solving the problem and the operation

For attaining the objective in this invention, air conditioner constructing elements, such as heat exchangers (5) and (6) and an air blower (4), for example, are attached to an air conditioning unit supporting member (7), said air conditioning unit supporting member (7) is fixed to an automobile panel (2c) and an installation panel (3) with the inclusion of sealing members (21) and (22), and an air ventilating duct is formed by said automobile panel (2c), the installment panel (3), and the aforementioned air conditioning unit supporting member (7).

For attaining the objective in this invention, air conditioner constructing elements, such as horizontally long heat exchangers (5) and (6) that are formed in the direction of the width of an automobile that extends from the driver seat side to the front passenger seat side and a cross flow fan (4) that has an axis of rotation (4a) in the aforementioned direction of the width of the automobile and can feed the air to the entire width of the aforementioned heat exchangers (5) and (6), for example, are also attached to the air conditioning unit supporting member (7), said air conditioning unit supporting member (7) is fixed at proper locations of the dashboard panel (2c) and the installment panel (3) of the aforementioned automobile, and an air ventilating duct is formed by the dashboard panel (2), installment panel (3), and the aforementioned air conditioning unit supporting member (7).

Through such a structure, a portion of the dashboard panel and the installment panel is used as one wall surface of the air ventilating duct, and therefore, a separate conventional air conditioning unit case (a closed space structure that itself forms an air ventilating duct) becomes unnecessary.

Also, through the attainment of an air ventilating duct of a horizontal long space that is sectioned and formed by the interacting function of the 3 that include the dashboard panel, installment panel, and the air conditioning unit case, air discharge openings can be provided at optional locations of the air conditioning unit case or the installment panel, which increases the

level of freedom in designing, and processing of the duct to the air discharge opening can be minimized (only processing of the duct for the air discharge opening on the driver seat side will do), and the ventilation resistance of the entire duct can be reduced.

Furthermore, feeding of the air in the width of the horizontally long heat exchanger becomes possible by the use of a horizontally long type cross flow fan. A full scroll casing can also be formed by the dashboard panel, therefore, unlike in a conventional sirocco fan, an exclusive separate scroll casing will become unnecessary.

Application example

An application example of this invention will be explained in accordance with the figures attached below. In each of the figures, the same numbers indicate the same objects.

Figure 1 is a partial cross-sectional diagonal view indicating a state where an air conditioning system for automobiles in the application example in this invention is loaded in an automobile. Figure 2 is a diagram that shows a state where each of the air conditioner constructing elements is attached to the air conditioning unit supporting member. In the figures, (1) is an automobile hood, (2) is a dashboard panel that consists of a dash lower front (2a), dash upper (2b), and a dash lower (2c), and (3) is an installment panel.

The air conditioning unit is equipped with an air blower (4) for forming air flow, a first heat exchanger (5) for forming low temperature air, such as an evaporator, for example, which is present upstream of this air blower (4) and extends in the direction of the width of the automobile, and a second heat exchanger (6) for forming high temperature air, such as a heater core, for example, which is present downstream of the air blower (4) and similarly extends in the direction of the width of the automobile. These air conditioner constructing elements including the heat exchanger (5), air blower (4), and the heat exchanger (6), for example, are attached to one air conditioning unit supporting member (7), and the air conditioning unit supporting member (7) is fixed to automobile panels, such as the dash lower (2c) and the installment panel (3), for example, with the inclusion of sealing members, which will be described later.

The entire air conditioning system for automobiles in this application example extends in the direction of the width of an automobile. In more detail, the air blower (4) and the heat exchangers (5) and (6) are respectively arranged within the dashboard panel at the front face of the front passenger seat or behind it from the side of the car towards near the central area of the driver seat side. The air blower (4) in particular has an axis of rotation (4a) in the direction of the aforementioned width of the automobile, and it is also a type that has a fan (4b) in a length almost equal to the length of the extension of the heat exchangers (5) and (6) around the axis of rotation (4a). For example, such is known as a cross flow fan. Accordingly, this air blower (4) absorbs the low temperature air from the heat exchanger (5) with good efficiency, and allows this

low temperature air to pass to the ventilating surface of the heat exchanger (6). The heat exchanger (6) has a damper (6b) at every other row of heating cores (6a) that are laminated in multiple layers in the vertical direction. This damper (6b) is a shielding plate with an area nearly equal to the area of the ventilating surface of a row of heating cores (31[sic; (6a)]), for example, and the mixing proportion of high temperature air with low temperature air can be controlled by adjusting its opening. The opening of this damper (6b) is automatically controlled based on various parameters, such as the temperature inside the car and the temperature outside the car, for example.

The air conditioning unit supporting member (7) consists of the base part (8), which becomes the bottom part, and parts at both sides (9), which support this base part (8) at both sides. The aforementioned base part (8) consists of a first extending part (10), which extends out in the direction of the floor of an automobile and has a flat part (10a), which is almost parallel to said floor, a second extending part (11), which extends out in the direction of the air blower (4) from the base end part (10c) of this extending part (10), and a third extending part (12), which extends out towards the back of the automobile from said base end part (10c) and its edge area at the front end (12b) is attached to the lower end part (3a) of the installment panel (3) through the sealing member (22). The aforementioned parts at both sides (9) support end parts at both sides of the first and second heat exchangers (5) and (6) respectively through sealing members, which are not shown in the illustration, and also support both end parts of the air blower by a fan motor (13) in a rotating manner. Then, automobile panels, such as the dash upper (2b) and the installment panel (3), for example, are attached to the circumferential edge part (9a) of the parts at both sides (9) along its shape, and the first and third extending parts (10) and (12) and the edge parts at both sides are attached respectively through sealing members. Furthermore, between the aforementioned first extending part (10) and the dash lower (2c), a damper (21) which opens and closes between them is provided in a sliding manner towards the dash lower (2c). At the installation of the aforementioned air blower (4) here, the air blower (4) is near the front end of the second extending part (11) and the air blower (4) is formed stepwise near its upper and front parts and provided in a manner so that the back faces of the dash upper (2b) and the dash lower (2c) face. A heat shielding member (14) in a sheet form is attached to the back faces of these dash upper (2b) and the dash lower (2c). The aforementioned first heat exchanger (5) is also provided below the air blower (4) from between the aforementioned first and second extending parts (10) and (11) towards the upper end line of the opening (20) of the aforementioned dash lower. Furthermore, the second heat exchanger (6) is vertically provided behind the air blower (4) such that it is orthogonal to the third extending part (12) from the base part (10c) towards the aforementioned dash upper (2b). Sealing members (15) and (16) are respectively included between each of the heat exchangers (5) and (6) and the base (8), and between each of the heat

exchangers (5) and (6) and the dash upper (2b) and the dash lower (2c). Sealing member (17) is included between the end part at the upper face of the installment panel (3) and the dash upper (2b).

In the structure above, air that has been absorbed in by the air blower (4) through an opening (1a) of the automobile hood (1) flows through a passage that is formed by the surfaces of the dash floor front (2a), dash upper (2b), and the dash lower (2c), flows from the outside air introduction opening (20), which is provided at the dash lower part, by way of the first heat exchanger (5) → air blower (4) → second heat exchanger (6), and flows into the car through an outlet (18), which is provided at the front face of the installment panel (3), and the dash lower front (2a), dash upper (2b), air conditioning unit supporting member (7), and the installment panel (3), for example, construct the air ventilating duct of the air conditioning system. Then, the back faces of the dash upper (2b) and the dash lower (2a) that form steps also function as the scroll of the air blower (4), and the installment panel (3) and the third extending part (12) also function as an air-mixing chamber for forming the conditioning air. Then, openings (25) and (26) and dampers (27) and (28) are respectively provided at the upper face of the installment panel (3) and the third extending part (12) so that air can be fed to the front glass (29) as well as to feet areas if necessary.

Figure 3 shows a partial diagram in detail showing the air-mixing chamber, which is constructed by this invention. As described earlier, the air-mixing chamber, which is constructed by the installment panel (3) and the air-conditioning unit supporting member (7) (refer to Figures 1 and 2), has discharge openings (18) which feed the conditioning air to the driver seat side and the front passenger seat side, and is equipped with a partition plate (19), which separates the air flow to each of the discharge openings (18). More precisely, through this application example, the partition plate (19) separates between the center outlet at the driver seat side (18a) and the center outlet at the front passenger seat side (18b), and it extends in a manner so that it separates the space within the air-mixing chamber upstream of these outlets (18a) and (18b) and the heat exchanger (6) between the driver seat side and the front passenger seat side.

Through such a structure, the damper (6b) of the heat exchanger (6) is separately controlled between the driver seat side and the passenger seat side in this application example, for example, and the temperature of the conditioning air is independently adjusted.

Effect of the invention

Through this invention as above, portions of the dash board panel and the installment panel are used as one wall surface of the air ventilating duct. Therefore, the air-conditioning unit casing (closed space structure that itself forms an air ventilating duct), which is a separate item in conventional technology, becomes unnecessary, and rationalization and reduction in weight can

be attempted. By using a horizontally long space, which is sectioned and formed through an interaction of 3 members, which are the dashboard panel, installment panel, and the air-conditioning unit supporting member, as an air ventilating duct, air discharge openings can be formed at optional locations of the air-conditioning unit case or the installment panel. As a result, the level of freedom in designing increases, and the processing of the duct to the air discharge opening can be minimized (only processing of the duct for the discharge opening on the driver seat side will do), which reduces the ventilation resistance of the entire duct. Accordingly, a quiet system can be attained through a reduction in size and low rotation of the fan motor for feeding the air, and the size of the air-mixing chamber, which consists of the installment panel and the air conditioning unit supporting member, can be increased, and a uniform temperature and stable air speed can be optionally obtained. Furthermore, it becomes possible to feed air in the width of a horizontally long type heat exchanger by using a horizontally long type cross-flow fan. The scroll casing can also be formed by the dashboard panel, therefore, it does not require an exclusive separate scroll casing like in a conventional sirocco casing, which contributes to an improvement in the level of freedom in designing.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is partial cross-sectional diagonal view showing a state where an air-conditioning system for automobiles in the application example in this invention is loaded on a car. Figure 2 is a diagram that shows a state where each of the air-conditioner constructing elements is attached to the air-conditioning unit supporting member. Figure 3 is a partial diagram in detail, which indicates an air-mixing chamber that is constructed by this invention. Figure 4 is a diagram, which shows a conventional example.

In the figures, (1), (2), and (3) are automobile panels, (1) is an automobile hood, (2) is a dashboard panel, (3) is an installment panel, (4) is an air blower (cross roll fan), (5) and (6) are heat exchangers, (14) is a heat shielding member, (21) and (22) are sealing members, and (18) is an outlet.

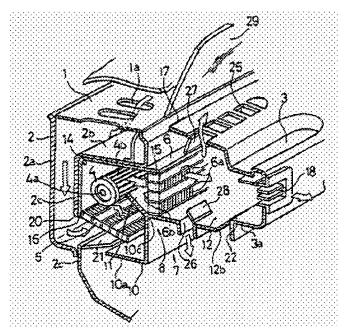
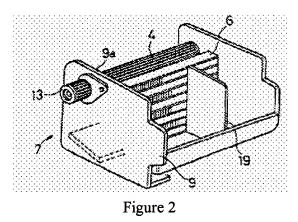


Figure 1



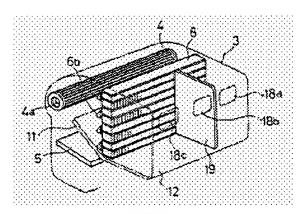


Figure 3

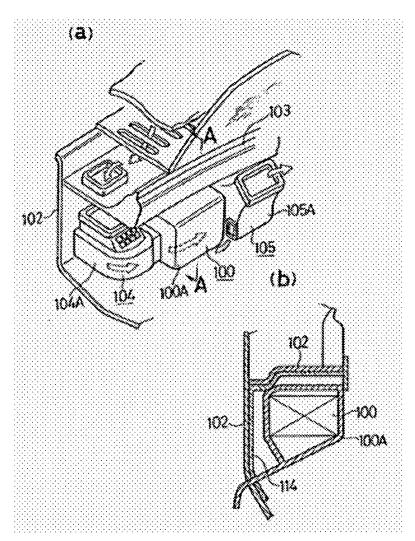


Figure 4